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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

UN CALLS FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL--United Nations, 27 October (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly adopted today by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling again on Vietnam to withdraw its occupation troops from Kampuchea. The resolution was approved by a vote of 105 to 23 with 19 abstentions. It said that the General Assembly "reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all states to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem." [Text] [OW272006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1954 GMT 27 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/67

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS INSISTS ON COST SHARING DEFENSE WITH U.S.

OW012120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--The Philippines will extend its defense responsibilities only when the United States provides it with 900 million U.S. dollars as promised in the military bases agreement between the two countries.

According to a press release from Malacanang today, President Marcos said in an interview Monday with Carlyle Reed, associate publisher and general manager of the WASHINGTON TIMES, that the 900 million U.S. dollars package represents a cost-sharing defense strategy to enable the Philippines to assume expanded defense responsibilities and for the United States to project its military power not only in Southeast Asia but to the Indian Ocean and beyond.

Marcos said the original defense plan was that the American and other forces defend the seas surrounding the Philippines, as the Philippines "could not afford it."

"But now," he added, "they have extended our responsibilities, therefore we have divided the cost of defending the seas around us."

He refuted the point of view of some people that the Philippines was blackmailing the United States, saying the truth was that the Philippines wanted merely to take care of its internal defense and prevent the lodgement of enemy forces on its shores.

He emphasized that under his administration, it will always be the policy of government not to allow any foreign troops to come and participate in maintaining internal order.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEASTASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POWERS OVER ARMY

OW050528 Beijing XINHUA in English 0029 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos, taking stock of the home situation with government and military leaders here today, appeared confident of the country's positive prospects for the future.

According to a press release from the presidential palace, President Marcos presided over a meeting of the cabinet and the executive committee for reviewing in detail various economic and financial reforms now in motion.

During the nearly two-hour meeting to which top military leaders were invited for the first time, the president began with remarks about the executive committee which, he said, will take over whenever the president is either unable to perform his duties or is deposed.

"Perhaps you may ask why I talk about the executive committee, because there is a lot of talk about the military participating in any conflict within the civil government and supporting factions thereat," he said. "It is my purpose to see to it that the military shall be solid behind the decisions of the duly constituted and authorized civil bodies in government including the executive committee.... It is the duty of the military to support all decisions of the executive committee."

General Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, responded by saying that the armed forces will uphold the constitution and recognize the civilian supremacy over the military. "Whatever decisions are made by the civilian authorities, we will defend to the death," he said.

President Marcos took up with the cabinet and the executive committee the wide-ranging economic and monetary measures being implemented to meet the present difficulties, including moves to increase productivity, expand export earnings and limit imports only to highly essential items in order to save on foreign exchange.

The present situation, he said, could be converted into a turning point to enable the Philippines to increase its productivity levels, including the manufacture of goods that were formerly imported.

"It can be turned around to shift our policies toward production rather than consumption," he said. "When the dollar was cheaper, our tendency was to import even non-essential goods, resulting in prejudices and penalties on our economy because these imported items replaced the goods that can be produced here. It also made for corruption, dishonesty, laziness and procrastination."

"We are very optimistic about the positive consequences of our present efforts and I think that with a little prayer, we will get by," he said.

At the end of the meeting, Marcos announced that the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan will hold a party caucus next Tuesday to discuss political issues, including the proposed restoration of the vice presidency.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE VIETNAMESE TROOPS KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA MID-OCTOBER

OW010653 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have killed or wounded more than 400 Vietnamese troops in mid-October, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

From October 12 to 18, the national army and guerrillas attacked a number of Vietnamese strongholds in Sisophon, Samlot, Pailin and Mong districts, Battambang Province, killing 115 Vietnamese and wounding 151 others. In Siem Reap Province, 52 Vietnamese soldiers were killed when their barracks along highway six and in Varin, Kra Lanh and Puok districts were attacked by the Kampuchean national forces from October 11 to 18. The national army and guerrillas also destroyed or damaged railways, highways and enemy barracks in the two provinces.

In separate attacks on the Vietnamese troops in mid-October, the Democratic Kampuchean forces in Kratie, Koh Kong, Pursat, Preah Vihear and Kompong Cham provinces killed 76 and wounded 50 Vietnamese soldiers. The Kampucheans destroyed an ammunition depot and captured some weapons and ammunition.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea also reported today that the Vietnamese invaders have intensified their suppression of the Kampuchean people. On October 1, an official of the puppet regime in Kompong Cham Province was arrested by the Vietnamese for allegedly making contact with the guerrillas. Fifty villagers in Phnom Sambou District, Battambang Province, were killed by the Vietnamese in early October. Many of the over 300 Kampucheans who were forced to leave their villages have died of illness and starvation.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RADIO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ON USSR-SRV TREATY

OW050814 Beijing XINHUA in english 0649 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--The visit to Vietnam by the Soviet party and Government delegation on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the "Vietnam-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty" is aimed at showing Soviet support to Vietnam in the latter's continued aggressive war in Kampuchea.

This is said in a commentary today by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The commentary said that the Vietnam-Soviet treaty is one of military alliance in nature to serve their policy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asian Pacific region. Under the accord, Moscow has provided large amounts of military and economic aid to Vietnam. This enabled Hanoi to launch the war of aggression against Kampuchea, and in return, the Soviet have obtained the right to use Vietnam's military bases.

The commentary notes that Vietnam, encouraged by the treaty, tried to swallow up Kampuchea. However, five years have elapsed, contrary to its wish, Vietnam itself is bogged down in the Kampuchea battlefield. Under the pounding by the united and heroic Kampuchean people and national army, Vietnam and Soviet Union have suffered an ignominious defeat in their strategy for aggression and expansion.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SINGAPORE MINISTER SAYS USSR SPIES FROM SRV BASE

OW023056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--Soviet planes spying over the South China Sea are using the Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam as their base, disclosed Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture Suppiah Dhanabalan, according to reports from Singapore.

In an interview with SINGAPORE MONITOR published today, the foreign minister said that Soviet TU-95 Bear-F's and TU-95 Bear-D's planes are taking off regularly from the Cam Ranh Bay base. "They are not just flying around on test flights. They are out on missions," he added.

"There are fairly well documented intelligence reports that they do use Cam Ranh Bay as a base from which their planes fly out over the South China Sea," the minister said.

Quoting intelligence sources, the Singapore newspaper noted that the U.S.-built facilities at Cam Ranh Bay have come under Soviet control in return for Soviet assistance to Vietnam.

Some areas of Cam Ranh Bay are off-limits to all Vietnamese personnel except high-ranking officials, the paper said.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S SCHOLES ON DEFENSE POLICY

OW032006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--The Australian defense minister said today that his country will base its defense policies on new strategic circumstances and continue to join the West in opposing the Soviet expansion.

In a statement on defense in the parliament, Gordon Scholes said, "Australia needs an anti-submarine capability for the protection of the nation's vital coastal traffic and for overseas ships in our ocean approaches, as well as for our own naval operations in defense of this country."

He said, "The aircraft carrier was not a satisfactory answer to these needs."

He said that on coming to office, the labor government immediately "confirmed its long-declared intention not to replace the aircraft carrier HMAS Melbourne." He described this as "a symbol of the government's strategic priorities."

Scholes said his government had just completed a review of its strategic circumstances on which its defense policies would henceforth be based.

On the strategic basis of Australian defense planning, Scholes said, "Prospects bearing on relations between the two superpowers must be our first concern, since conflicts between them would affect all nations."

Speaking of the Australian-New Zealand-U.S. (ANZUS) treaty, the defense minister said his government concluded that the treaty "reflects a coming together of strategic interest" between the three countries and remains relevant despite the greatly changed circumstances since it was signed over 30 years ago."

However, Scholes noted that "not everything Australia does in the defense field with the U.S. or with New Zealand should be seen as part of the ANZUS relationship. It is in this separate and bilateral relationship that the government sees its cooperation with the U.S. in the joint defense facilities at North-West Cape, Pine Gap and Nurrungar."

He said Australia would "continue to support Western opposition to further expansion of Soviet influence and lodgement in the Indian Ocean and its littoral." Scholes said he believed that events in Southeast Asia "reduced both the scope and need for direct Australian defense activity in the region."

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK REPORTS DK FORCES WIPE OUT MORE SRV TROOPS

OW200857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--Over 500 Vietnamese troops were wiped out in Kaoh Kong Province and Battambang Province in a series of attacks launched recently by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] today.

During the first half of October, armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea frequently attacked Vietnamese strongholds and barracks in Phum Phnom Srok, Chag Tach and Kirivong, in north and west Koh Kong Province, the result was killing 112 and wounding 135 other Vietnamese, apart from destroying a military vehicle and 10 barracks and conquering a company-level stronghold.

Another series of attacks was mounted between October 3 and 13 on the Vietnamese strongholds in Samlot District, Damnak Khsan and Mak Hoeng of Battambang Province, in which the Vietnamese aggressor suffered 103 casualties.

On October 5, 20 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and ten others wounded in Chireng District of Siem Reap Province in an ambush by Kampuchean National Army men and guerrillas.

In Varin and Sautnikom of the same province 55 Vietnamese troops were wiped out from October 2 to 10.

The first half of October also witnessed resistance attacks on Vietnamese strongholds and barracks in Kompong Som, Kompong Cham, Pursat and Kompong Speu provinces, when more than 90 Vietnamese troops were killed.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PAPER CITES SITTHI ON UN KAMPUCHEA RESOLUTION

OW291409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday the resolution on Kampuchea adopted by the current session of the UN General Assembly is of great importance for the settlement of the Kampuchea question, reported Thai newspaper SIN SIAN YIT PAO today.

In an interview with Thai reporters, the Thai foreign minister said the adoption of the resolution sponsored by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is right and reasonable and it is what the ASEAN countries had expected.

He said that the importance of the UN move to the search for a solution of the Kampuchea issue is: firstly, it showed the current session of the UN General Assembly followed its own course on the issue; secondly, the United Nations reaffirmed its recognition of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea as the only legal government of Kampuchea, thus helping the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea in its resistance against foreign aggressors and its acceptance of foreign aid; and thirdly, it reflected the trend of international opinion, which regards the situation in Kampuchea as a threat to the peace of the region and demands extinction of the fire in Kampuchea so as to remove the threat to world peace.

Referring to the Australian vote in favor of the resolution despite its refusal to be one of its sponsors, the Thai minister expressed the ASEAN countries' gratitude to Australia and said that at least the vote indicated the Australian support for the ASEAN-drawn resolution on a political settlement of the Kampuchea question.

Asked whether an international conference on Kampuchea will be held after the UN General Assembly, Sawetsila said that this is a matter that comes under the UN authority. He also disclosed that at present Australia is working on it. It is his hope that if Australia succeeds in having get Vietnamese presence at such a conference, it would be very helpful. [Sentence as received]

CSO: 4000/70

SOTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PAPER SPECULATES ON SRV, USSR ROLES IN KAMPUCHEA

OW270850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—ASEAN foreign ministers will discuss new developments in the Kampuchean problem and the Vietnamese intentions behind its recent performance in the United Nations at their meeting on November 7 in Jakarta, said the NEW STRAITS TIMES of Malaysia in an article by M.A. Razman yesterday.

The article said Vietnam had obviously preplanned the move to let the Democratic Kampuchean Government's credentials unchallenged in the UN General Assembly this year. [Sentence as received] But what are Hanoi's intentions?

Some people feel that the Vietnamese are trying to do a one-step-forward-two-backwards jig. The Vietnamese have already said they would not withdraw their troops from Kampuchea for the next five years. The reason is that the withdrawal is hinged on the creation of a Kampuchean National Army.

This is interpreted by ASEAN diplomats as a sign that Vietnam will not withdraw until its current Vietnamization of Kampuchea is completed.

Another perspective is that Vietnam wants to buy more time—not only for Vietnamization but also for the Soviet Union to firmly establish itself in Kampuchea and Laos. Recent reports have indicated increased Soviet aid to Vietnam, the Phnom Penh clique and Laos, including MiG 23 jet fighters, surface-to-air missiles and other weapons. So some people feel that Vietnam is aimed at creating a situation that fully involves the Soviets in the two countries. Then Vietnam could make a show of withdrawal, leaving the international community which backs ASEAN's stand the task of dealing with a Soviet-dominated Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

UNGA URGES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW261822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Representatives to the United Nations General Assembly this afternoon urged Vietnam to pull out all its aggression troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people to determine their own future.

In the debate on the situation in Kampuchea which began this afternoon, Japanese representative Mizuo Kuroda said that a just and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem must be based on two basic principles: the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny.

Papua New Guinean representative Rangi Lohia said that his nation endorsed the sentiments expressed in the joint statement issued by the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last month which appealed for the independence of Kampuchea following the total withdrawal of foreign troops and the exercise of its right to self-determination through internationally supervised elections.

Senegalese representative Massamba Sarr condemned foreign intervention in Kampuchea. He urged the General Assembly to do everything it could to bring the parties involved to comply with United Nation's decisions.

Greek representative Dimitrios Manolatos, speaking on behalf of the ten member states of the European Community, said that the European Community shared the concern of the ASEAN countries.

He stressed that "the key requirement of any just and lasting solution to the Kampuchea question remains the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces." "The ten countries are ready to support any initiative which aims at establishing a democratic government in a neutral and independent Kampuchea which maintains friendly relations with all the states of the region," he added.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

UNGA RESOLUTION DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW280211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--A new UN resolution adopted at a General Assembly meeting today by an overwhelming majority calls on Vietnam to pull all its troops out of Kampuchea.

The resolution says that the continuation of foreign armed intervention and occupation in Kampuchea seriously threatens international peace and security.

It adds that the General Assembly is seriously concerned about the reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces.

The resolution says, "The General Assembly is convinced that, to bring about durable peace in Southeast Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference.

"The withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all states to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem."

The resolution expresses its deep appreciation to those countries which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand.

It authorizes the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate.

The resolution decides to include in the provisional agenda of its 39th session the item entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea".

The resolution was approved by a vote of 105 to 23 with 19 abstentions, the same as that of last year on the Kampuchean issue with only one vote less in abstention.

It is the fifth resolution since Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in late 1978. Hanoi ignored all previous resolutions.

Prior to the voting, representatives from nine countries, including China, Indonesia and Vietnam, spoke at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

Indonesian representative Ali Alatas said that the restoration of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity remains the central issue. "All efforts must be premised on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean soil and the establishment of a government of the people's own choosing, through internationally supervised elections in which all Kampucheans and all political groups shall participate," he stressed.

Alatas noted that the situation in Kampuchea continues to be the primary source of tension in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people, he said, "have been forced to continue their struggle to liberate their country. The courage and tenacity with which this struggle is being waged, in the face of great odds, is grounded in the realization that they are fighting for their very survival as a nation." He added that national resistance has now been consolidated by the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. "The authenticity and legality of the coalition government is widely acknowledged by the international community and this has been reconfirmed by the acceptance of the credentials of its representatives by this assembly without a vote," he said.

Stephen Solarz, representative of the United States, said that Vietnam had staged another so-called "troop withdrawal" this year, but again the evidence indicated that there was no reduction in troop strength. "This second claimed withdrawal was simply a reorganization of Hanoi's occupation forces and part of its annual troop rotation," he added.

Mohamed Said Ould Hamadi, representative of Mauritania, said that the tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has proved that the resistance enjoyed a broad national consensus. He called for the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Vietnamese representative Vo Anh Tuan opposed in his speech the discussion in the assembly of the situation in Kampuchea and rejected any resolution on the question. He slandered China by saying that China is pursuing "its expansionist policy" in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet representative sided with Vietnam on the Kampuchean question.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THORN PLEDGES EEC SUPPORT TO THAIS ON KAMPUCHEA

OW311800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--Visiting President of the Commission of the European Economic Community Gaston Thorn pledged today that the community would continue supporting Thailand on the Kampuchean issue until a lasting solution was found.

Speaking at a ceremony during which Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond conferred on Thorn a special grand cordon of the most noble order of the crown of Thailand, Gaston Thorn said that since the beginning of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, "the European Community has on all occasions supported the ASEAN stand." The Community is "fully aware of the heavy burdens placed upon the Thai Government and people by the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea." He maintained that the Kampuchean problem "can only be solved by a global political settlement along the lines suggested by the UN resolutions."

He described the Community's cooperation with ASEAN as real cooperation between the south and the north "founded on equality and mutual benefit."

Thorn arrived here yesterday as a guest of the Thai Foreign Ministry. He held separate talks with Prem Tinsulanon and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on economic and political matters.

Thorn is to leave here for a visit to China tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND'S SITTHI BACKS UN CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

OWO61532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today ASEAN still believes that an international conference on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue should be called by the United Nations.

Sitthi said this before reporters at the airport here this morning before his departure for Jakarta to attend a special foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Thai foreign minister said the special meeting will not put forward any new proposal on the Kampuchean issue, because Vietnam has not yet made any positive response to Thailand's request that Vietnamese troops pull back 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Sitthi said the special meeting will also discuss the reason why Australia quitted its sponsorship in submitting the draft resolution on Kampuchea at this year's UN General Assembly session. However, the meeting will not work out any decision on the matter, Sitthi said, adding that ASEAN will continue to examine Australia's attitude to see if it had changed its position and policy on the Kampuchean issue.

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

UN KAMPUCHEAN RESOLUTION--Bangkok, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday hailed the UN General Assembly vote on the Kampuchean resolution as a show of the world community's continued support for attempts to find a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean issue. A statement issued by the ministry said ASEAN countries were completely satisfied with the outcome of the vote. One significant development of this year was that Vietnam did not contest Democratic Kampuchea's credentials. "This has apparently shown that Vietnam is well aware of an overwhelming support from the world community of the right and legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea as a true representative of the Kampuchean people," the statement added. The statement noted that the Vietnamese effort to show the world its flexibility is merely Vietnam's propaganda. [Text] [OW290853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 29 Oct 83]

ETHNIC CHINESE DRIVEN FROM KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--To further Vietnamize Kampuchea, Vietnam has unleashed a campaign to drive Kampucheans of Chinese descent out of Kampuchea, according to the Thai paper BANGKOK POST today. Quoting Thai military sources at the border, the paper said that about 300 Chinese Kampucheans arrived at the Thai border opposite Nong Samet in Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province of Thailand Tuesday. Another group of 160 Kampucheans of Chinese origin are expected to arrive tomorrow. The refugees came from various areas of Kampuchea including Phnom Penh. According to a release of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, so far, about 600,000 Vietnamese have been settled in Kampuchea under a plan to Vietnamize the country. [Text] [OW270926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 27 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/70

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIA WARNS OF DIRECT CONFRONTATION WITH U.S.

OW280346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Damacus, 27 October (XINHUA)—Syrian leaders and media have recently warned of the danger of a direct confrontation with the United States while its troops in the eastern Lebanon al-Biq'a valley have been put on the full alert following Israeli troops maneuvers there.

It is reported that Syria and Israel are massing their troops in al-Biq'a valley. There are indications that President Hafiz al-Asad is challenging the U.S. Mideast policy, particularly its policy in Lebanon, with a direct confrontation.

The Syrian leaders demand a withdrawal of the multinational peacekeeping forces (MNF) from Lebanon. The government newspaper TISHRIN has accused the MNF of being "biased" in favor of the existing regime in Lebanon, and of being involved in a "real war" against the Lebanese national forces backed by Damascus.

The paper said the two suicide bomb attacks on the U.S. Marines and French soldiers in Beirut last Sunday were "part of the ongoing war against occupation."

AL-BA'TH, another Syrian paper, called for a pan-Arab war against U.S. presence in the region while claiming Damascus as "the Hanoi of the Arabs."

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN CAIRO 19 OCT

OW200305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his accompanying delegation arrived here today for a four-day official visit.

Before coming to Egypt, the president told reporters that there is an upturn in the relations between Romania and Egypt and that the economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between them is broadening in scope. He noted that both Romania and Egypt are seeking to solve problems through negotiations and establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali told reporters this afternoon that the current visit of the Romanian president came within the context of continuous consultations between the two countries over the Middle East conflict and international issues.

He pointed out that the economic ties between the two countries are growing with bilateral trade reaching 451 million dollars last year. He hoped that the figure will reach one billion dollars by 1985. He also mentioned the military cooperation between them as Egypt has bought 200 tanks from Romania.

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIA, LEBANESE OPPOSITION COORDINATE STANDS

OW280338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today met with leaders of the Lebanese National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement in an apparent attempt to coordinate their positions on the eve of Lebanon's first national reconciliation conference.

The Syrian television said that the three leaders of the National Salvation Front--Walid Junblatt (Druze Muslim leader), Sulayman Frangiyah (former Lebanese president) and Rashid Karami (former Lebanese prime minister)--and Amal Chairman Nabih Birri took part in the talks.

Rashid Karamai said upon his arrival here that "every road leads to Damascus" and that "we will exchange views with President al-Asad on the Lebanese problem in order to achieve a just settlement of the issue."

Druze leader Junblatt said in Damascus Tuesday that he would reconsider going to Geneva to attend the national reconciliation conference if ceasefire violations continued.

A spokesman for the Junblatt-headed progressive Socialist Party also declared on the same day that Junblatt had informed the Lebanese Government that if the daily violations of the truce continued, he would reconsider what had been agreed upon, "especially his participation in the national dialogue committee in Geneva."

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIAN MINISTER ON IMPORTANCE OF LEBANON TALKS

OW010856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' said today the Lebanese national reconciliation conference in Geneva is "an important opportunity and the first step toward the right path," but "the obstacles before the conference are tremendous."

He told reporters here that "the first issue any national government would have to tackle is the Lebanon-Israel troop withdrawal agreement." "Canceling the agreement is a step forward in having a fruitful dialogue among the warring factions."

The agreement, which conditions the Israeli troops withdrawal on the withdrawal from Lebanon of Palestinian fighters and Syria's 40,000 troops was signed in May.

He reaffirmed that Syrian troops deployed in Lebanon would leave only when "we are 100 per cent sure that the Israelis have withdrawn unconditionally and without scoring any gains in Lebanon."

Answering a question, Shar' said Syria is in favour of the holding of an Arab summit in Saudi Arabia next month as planned. Syria's position on Arab issues would be further strengthened through the summit, he added.

He denied Syria had entered into contact with Egypt. Egypt was welcome to return to the Arab ranks, he said.

He added the only obstacle for recovering the relations between Syria and Egypt is the Camp David accord.

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S YAQUB KHAN DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

OW051926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan said here today that Pakistan's quest for peace in the region continues to face a serious obstacle resulting from the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan.

Initiating a debate in the Federal Council on external relations, the foreign minister said this military intervention "has shattered the existing equilibrium, radically transformed the security environment and led to the influx of millions of refugees into our country."

He said withdrawal of foreign forces would remove the root-cause of turmoil in Afghanistan, restore its independent and non-aligned status and establish conditions for the return of the refugees to their homes.

"Pakistan continues to believe that the principles endorsed by the world community provide a sound basis for a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. To that end, we have been making sincere and strenuous endeavours," he said.

Underlining Pakistan's desire to develop peace and cooperation with its neighbors, the foreign minister said this defines Pakistan's stand on its relations with India as is shown by the several major initiatives of the Pakistan Government.

Yaqub Khan, however, regretted that "leaders of the Indian Government have chosen to issue statements on matters that are Pakistan's own affairs. In the guise of support for democracy, they encouraged agitation against the government of Pakistan."

He hoped that the Indian Government will exercise care and caution and refrain from persisting in a policy that cannot but violate the atmosphere of good neighborly relations.

On Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union, the foreign minister said, "Despite the major differences we have over Afghanistan, it should be possible, nevertheless, to continue to promote cooperation on the basis of mutual goodwill and understanding, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

He said reinvigoration of Pakistan's relations with the United States and the carefully negotiated agreement on economic assistance and military sales credit between the two countries have been a source of strength for his country.

This relationship, he said, has not affected Pakistan's commitments to the principles of the non-aligned movement and the organization of the Islamic conference.

He said Pakistan's cooperation with Islamic states has expanded in recent years and Pakistan has maintained its unflinching support for the just cause of the Arab and Muslim brothers.

On relations with China, the minister said these are securely founded on the shared interests of the two peoples, on mutual benefit, on their common commitment to the principles of peaceful coexistence and on their profound desire to promote peace and stability in the region.

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN REAFFIRMS POLICY TOWARD KARMAL REGIME

OW080118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan today reiterated that "it would be wrong and unprincipled on our part to grant (the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan) legitimacy by recognition."

He said it has been made amply clear that the Karmal regime was brought into Afghanistan by Soviet armed forces.

Ali Khan made these observations while winding up a 2-day debate on external relations in the Federal Council this afternoon.

He said that Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue has received the widest possible support from the world community.

Referring to the problem of Afghan refugees, the minister said, "While we have done our Islamic and humanitarian duty to provide temporary sustenance and shelter to the three million Afghan refugees, arrangements have to be made for their voluntary return to their homes in conditions of peace and security."

He said, the refugees are unlikely to return as long as the conditions that forced them to leave, the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, continue to exist.

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH, BHUTAN STRESS SOUTH ASIAN COOPERATION

OW091221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--Bhutan and Bangladesh have stressed the need for strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation among South Asian countries, local press reported today.

Speaking at a dinner last night hosted in his honor by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Aminur Rahman Shamsud Doha, the visiting Bhutanese Foreign Minister Lyanpo Dawa Tsering said that the purpose of his visit is to help in a small way the process of "breaking the political and psychological barriers erected by many countries of our region." He said that there can be no peace without people understanding each other.

In his speech, the Bangladesh foreign minister said that joint efforts should be made to establish mutually beneficial cooperation among the South Asian countries with a view to attaining collective self-reliance. He described the formal launching of the integrated program of action for South Asian regional cooperation as a significant stride towards that objective.

He also said, "The South Asian forum is an excellent opportunity for our countries to establish durable peace in our region--peace based on mutual trust and good neighborliness.

The Bhutanese foreign minister arrived yesterday for a four-day visit to Bangladesh.

CSO: 4000/71

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

IRAQ ACCEPTS CALL TO END WAR--Baghdad, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--Iraq today agreed to the resolution on the Iraq-Iran war adopted last night by the United Nations Security Council which called for an immediate end to the hostilities in the Gulf, according to IRAQI NEWS AGENCY here tonight. A statement to this effect was made by an official Iraqi spokesman, after a joint meeting of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and the regional leadership of the Ba'th Socialist Party, chaired by President Saddam Husayn. The spokesman said the Iraqi Government agreed to the resolution which affirms the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters and calls upon the belligerents to cease all hostilities immediately in the region of the Gulf. He said Iraq was ready to implement the resolution fully, but if Iran "rejects the council's resolution or if it refuses to implement it after accepting it, Iraq reserves the right to take the necessary measures to protect its vital interests." [Text] [OW020312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 2 Nov 83]

PAKISTAN ACCUSATION OF AFGHAN AIR INCURSIONS--Islamabad, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--"From May to October 1983, Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan air space on 44 separate occasions," Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan stated here today. Answering questions at the Federal Council meeting, the foreign minister said that "the armed forces of Pakistan are in a state of readiness to meet any threat to the territorial integrity of the country." On three occasions (August 30, September 18 and October 4), he said, Afghan gunships strafed, rocketed and bombed Pakistan territory, killing three persons and wounding nine. After each of these cases of serious violations, protests were lodged with the Kabul regime's charge d'affaires in Islamabad, and he was asked to inform the Kabul authorities that violation of Pakistan air space could lead to serious consequences, Yaqub said. In addition, Yaqub Ali Khan categorically stated before the Federal Council that Pakistan had not granted military bases, or any other such facilities to any foreign country. [Text] [OW011904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 1 Nov 83]

TURKEY, IRAQ PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION--Ankara, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--The visiting Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi and Turkish Minister of Energy and Energy and Natural Resources Fahir Ilkel signed today a protocol on the construction of a liquefied petroleum gas pipeline between the two countries. This pipeline which starts from the oilfields of Kirkuk in Central Iraq to Yumurtalik on Turkey's Mediterranean coast will run parallel to the crude oil pipeline from Kirkuk to the Turkish Mediterranean terminal of Ceyhan which

carried some 650,000 barrels a day of Iraqi's crude and is now the sole outlet for Iraqi oil exports as the 3-year-old war with Iran has blocked Iraqi terminals in the Gulf and Syria closed another pipeline passing through its territory last year. Fahir Ilkel said the three million ton capacity liquefied petroleum gas pipeline would be laid in three years. It will provide an outlet for Iraqi liquefied petroleum gas exports and supply eastern Turkey's needs. Qasim Taqi arrived here yesterday for a visit without advance announcement. [Text] [OW192024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 19 Oct 83

CSO: 4000/71

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING PATRIOTISM AT SCHOOL RELATED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Zhen Yingtao [7115 3467 3447], associate professor of history at the Sichuan University: "An Understanding of Our Motherland's Past Will Inspire Love for Her Today"]

[Text]

I.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, I began to consciously educate the students in socialist patriotism in the classroom where I conducted an academic course in the Recent History of China. In the course of teaching, I had realized that the "Great Cultural Revolution" did a good deal of intellectual harm to the student generation. I became aware that as a teacher, if I were to teach but not educate, or, in other words, if I were to confine myself to imparting book knowledge without trying to help my students to separate right from wrong intellectually, I would not only fail in my role of helping shape a young generation fully developed morally, intellectually and physically but also fail as a teacher of history. With this awareness, I began to expand my involvement from mere teaching into student counseling as well as guiding students in writing their theses and to take every opportunity to educate my students in patriotism and the party's four basic principles.

In 1982, I also took time out of my teaching and research duties to give 80 lectures at schools, factories, offices, military posts, hospitals and scientific research institutes in Zhegtu, Chongqing, Wuhan, Changsha and Gueiyang cities. These lectures concerned issues of the recent history of China, lasting 240 hours and addressed to 70,000 direct listeners. Afterward, I compiled my lecture notes into book form under the title of "Lectures Concerning the Recent History of China."

II.

I followed two principles in incorporating education in socialist patriotism into my academic course in the recent history of China. 1. By injecting ideological significance into my description of historical events, I enabled my students to draw the ideologically correct conclusions from the lessons of

history. 2. I tried to be relevant. I organized my lecture material around ideological issues relevant to and of interest to young people. I made my lectures combative, persuasive and interesting.

Some young people had scant knowledge of China's past and, therefore, have little appreciation of the new China of today. To them, I would dwell upon the bloody imperialist aggression against China and the sufferings our Chinese people endured at the hands of the imperialists in China's recent past in order to arouse righteous indignation among my listeners. At the same time, I would also draw their attention to the repeated imperialist attempts to strangle our nationalistic struggles and to the heroic deeds of the Chinese people to strive for national salvation under such trying circumstances. This would prompt them to find out who saved our nation from the depth of despair and how they did it.

Some young people cannot understand why, while we are pursuing more open policies, on the one hand, we are opposing bourgeois liberalism and struggling against corruption, on the other. To them, I would dwell upon the tortuous course by which progressive Chinese in recent history tried to learn from the West. I would emphasize these two historical facts: 1. The earlier patriots tried to learn from the West out of a desire to maintain our national dignity. Lin Zexu said "he wanted to learn from the enemy in order to subdue him by his own tricks." Dr Sun Yat-sen learned extensively from Europe, America and Japan for the purpose of rebuilding China. The examples of Lin Zexu and Dr Sun Yat-sen showed clearly that only those with patriotism in their hearts would know what to learn, how to learn, and how to apply what they learned to the benefit of China and the Chinese nation. 2. Some progressive Chinese in recent history made the mistake of making aggressors their teachers and were later betrayed by their teachers. I cited the cases of the Kingdom of Peace Movement and the earlier revolutionary attempts organized by Dr Sun Yat-sen. All of them were foiled by the aggressors in collusion with feudal forces in China. I also cited the case of Zhou Yun, who, due to the betrayal of his teacher, was to die in an imperialist prison in one of the foreign concessions in Shanghai. These facts would help the young people to see imperialism as it is, to appreciate the party's policies, and to heighten their revolutionary guard.

Some science and engineering students have the idea that if Britain, France, the United States and Japan could achieve a high level of industrialization without the benefit of socialism and without the leadership provided by a communist party, China would also realize the four modernizations without the doctrines of socialism and the supervision of the party. For these young people, I would describe in great lengths in my lectures the economic conditions of China in its recent history, the difficulties in developing national resources in China, and the failure in the foreign trade movement in order to illustrate, from both a positive and a negative view, why without national sovereignty, a country could not industrialize. I would also use lessons of history to illustrate why the party's leadership and the socialist system are fundamental guarantees for the realization of the four modernizations.

As for graduates waiting for job assignments, their main concern was whether they would be given career opportunities compatible with their ambitions and

what their prospects for love and marriage would be. To them, I would tell the stories of the many national heroes and patriots in recent history who shed their blood and lost their lives for their cause of building a new China. I would cite the example of Zhou Yun, who refused a marriage proposal in order to work for the national cause and died a heroic death at the age of 20, and the example of Lin Jueming, who, when ready to die for his patriotism, expressed his dying wish like this: "May all lovers be wed and form families." These examples would then sort out in their minds the conflict between individual ambitions and state and national aspirations.

Today, the emphasis in the teaching of the recent history of China is to establish the law of historical developments in recent years and to convince the students that this law vindicates the party's four basic principles. This task is imposed on all researchers of China's recent history by the current needs of the nation. Thus, accordingly, I have always organized my lectures, both to students at Sichuan University and to listeners outside of the university, in such a way as to reflect the validity and importance of the party's four basic principles from a historical perspective and in the light of the law of the historical developments. In my lectures, I would explain again and again that in the last 80 years, China faced two kinds of future and two kinds of destiny. One was for China to deteriorate from a semicolonial, feudal nation into a completely colonial nation. The Chinese people firmly rejected this future and this destiny. They thwarted one attempt after another of the foreign aggressors to turn China into their colony. The other one was for China to shake off the shackles of imperialism and feudalism and to progress into an independent capitalist country. To embrace this future and this destiny, the peasant class joined the Kingdom for Peace Movement and the Boxers Movement. The bourgeoisie pulled off the constitutional reform movement and the 1911 coup to overthrow the Manchurian Government. While China never had an independent capitalist society in its history, it did go through a number of experiments to develop capitalism in recent years. For example, the peasants demanded a "reform of the agricultural structure supported by imperial authority" and a "new beginning for capitalist politics." Kang Yuwei proposed a capitalist reform program supported by bourgeois reformists. Dr Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the 1911 coup to overthrow the Manchurian Government promulgated a more comprehensive and more meaningful revolutionary program of their bourgeois class. However, all these experiments, without a single exception, ended in dismal failure. These indisputable historical facts are proof that during the imperialist era and in a China that was in a semicolonial and feudal state, the road to capitalism would lead to a dead end. Only when our Chinese people are led by the proletariat and the CPC, guided by Marxism-Leninism, and are struggling against imperialism and feudalism, practicing a people's democratic dictatorship, and striving to realize the socialist goals can there be a future for China. The four basic principles set down by the CPC Central Committee represent the wisdom distilled from the lessons of history. Without the CPC, there can be no new China. Only socialism can redeem China. These four basic principles also represent the truths paid for with the lives and blood of our early revolutionary martyrs and the tools with which to build a new China.

The benefits of educating the young people in socialist patriotism by means of historical examples show themselves in the following areas:

Young people now know more of our history. They are delighted by the relevance of the lessons of history. Their patriotism is awakened by the true stories of history. Their sense of responsibility toward their country and their people is enhanced. In the fall of 1981, a girl student of mine wrote an article eulogizing the patriotism of Zhou Yun and received 50 yuan in royalty payment. She donated that money to help people victimized by natural disasters. When I asked her about it, she said: "Teacher, it is you who inspired the sense of patriotism among us students and it is you who exhorted us to concern ourselves with the affairs of the state and the people. I made the donation because I listened to you."

Young people are now stronger in their will to defend the CPC and socialism. Some have said that after studying the recent history of China and getting to know about the law of historical development, "the luster of capitalism began to dim in our eyes and the light of socialism suddenly shone bright in our hearts." Some of them, on their own initiative, have written articles expressing their renewed conviction that "they must let Marxism guide their studies." They revealed how they succeeded in shaking off doubts about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strengthening their faith in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Those students who once proposed that "capitalist experiments should be allowed in China" have developed stronger faith in socialism and in the CPC after summarizing the historical experiences of the failure of capitalism to work in China.

The banner of patriotism is a great banner to rally people around it. As the call of the CPC Central Committee reached the hearts of the people, the teaching of recent history of China also echoed that call. All the seven teachers, except senile teachers, of the Office of Recent History of China under the Department of History, the Sichuan University, have taken up the task of preaching patriotism. Post- and undergraduates of the Department of History are also doing their part in patriotic education.

III.

After the months of practical action, I have come to realize that in order to educate the young people in socialist patriotism, a teacher must have a sense of political direction. He must have strong faith in the political line, programs and policies established by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee as well as a dauntless spirit to suffer or die for the party's political line, programs and policies. Only with such a faith and such a spirit can he elevate the job of teaching to the level of a career in education and elevate the job of passing on book knowledge to the level of a career of preaching socialism.

Second, a teacher must have a strong background in academic and theoretical training and know how to apply academic and theoretical knowledge to practical purposes. A course in the recent history of China for the purpose of educating

educating the young people in communism is both related to and different from a course in the recent history of China as one of many required courses in history offered at any university. The former concerns itself with the popularization of facts and the application of the lessons of history to modern life and, therefore, focuses its attention on ferreting out the facts and establishing a pattern for historical development. The latter is concerned with academic pursuits as an end in themselves. Therefore, a teacher cannot treat both courses in the same way, because the audience, the objective and sometimes even the hours are different. The former is a form of ideological education. Therefore, the teacher must organize his lectures around the needs of the party and according to the ideological state of mind of the young audience.

Third, a teacher must choose relevant subject matter. A course in the recent history of China must rely on its relevancy to achieve its educational goal. Therefore, the teacher must present the facts accurately, but with the right emphasis on certain aspects of the facts so as to establish the law of development and to sum up the lessons of history.

Present the facts accurately and let the persuasiveness of the facts speak for themselves. This is an advantage that we teachers of history have. That is also a distinctive feature in our teaching. We have history to fall back on and can drive our message home more dramatically than if we were to give a political report or to conduct a theoretical course. We are also more effective in solving the problem of the lack of understanding of China's past among the young.

Experience has convinced me that the young people are very anxious to understand the "issues" behind historical events. That is why special emphasis is called for in our teaching. As our purpose is not to train historians (unlike the academic courses offered to students of history), but to give the young people ideological education with the help of historical illustration, it is not necessary to organize the facts by their right chronological order or to dwell on every minute detail of each event. It is not good to follow some of the textbooks in recent history of China.

While we present historical facts, we must show that they are not isolated incidents but part of a larger pattern. Thus we establish the law of historical development. Once we show to the young people that there is a larger pattern to things, we can help them change their world outlook, persuade them to adopt themselves to world trends and to act according to the needs of our times, and help them set their revolutionary sights high.

Then we must sum up the lessons of history. Many men of principles and men of ambition set inspiring examples in their arduous struggles to build a stronger China. Comrade Mao Zedong once said that the Chinese revolutions of the past 109 years left us with a treasurehouse of spiritual wealth that deserves to be cherished. In the final analysis, all of the struggles of the Chinese people in China's recent history ended in failure. The vast experiences of failure that took place right in our own country cannot but leave a lasting impression on and providing a profound lesson for all of us. The

ability to distinguish comes with comparison. Once the young people understand why all those struggles failed, they will appreciate all the more the success of the revolutionary struggle organized by the CPC, appreciate all the more the glory, greatness and correctness of the CPC, and understand with greater conviction that socialism is a necessary way and the only historical path to a stronger China.

9055

CSO: 4005/1109

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHENGDU SECRETARY ADDRESSES CONGRESS SESSION

HK071218 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] At the closing ceremony of the 1st Session of the 10th Chengdu City People's Congress yesterday, Wu Xihai, secretary of the Chengdu City CPC Committee, spoke on the issues of strengthening work on the ideological front and eliminating spiritual pollution. He said: Preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution is not only an ideological and academic matter but is a solemn political matter. It is an urgent task which confronts us and which brooks no delay. We must sufficiently understand this, must change the leaders' state of weakness and laxity on the ideological front, must take a clear-cut stand, and must stand in the front line of the struggle.

At present, the ideological front, particularly the theoretical, literary, and art circles, must strengthen ideological building, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the series of principles and policies since the 12th party congress and, in light of realities, inspect the expressions of spiritual pollution in all aspects. They must basically eliminate spiritual pollution. In the course of eliminating spiritual pollution, they must organize forces to write persuasive commentaries and articles on the incorrect things and must publish them in newspapers and publications in order to clarify right and wrong and to get rid of bad influence. We must vigorously commend those good people who have conscientiously adhered to the four basic principles and who have resisted spiritual pollution and must vigorously commend those good deeds of conscientiously adhering to the four basic principles and resisting spiritual pollution, particularly those theoretical, literary, and art workers who have achieved outstanding results in the course of building socialist spiritual civilization, in order to support healthy trends and eliminate unhealthy trends.

CPC committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the ideological front and include the elimination of spiritual pollution on their agenda. The principal responsible comrades must conduct penetrating investigation and study of the situation and the problems in theoretical, literary, and art circles and on the whole ideological front. They must correct the trend of disregarding ideological building. It is necessary to strengthen examination and control of all kinds of publications, plays, and performances and to prevent new spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/101

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CIRCULAR STRESSES PROFESSIONAL MORALITY

HK041512 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] On 1 November, 19 units, including the Sichuan provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive committee, the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, and the political and legal committee of the provincial CPC committee, jointly issued a circular on unfolding the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive, with education in professional morality as the main content.

It has been decided that from now up to New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, the key point of our province's five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive is to conduct education in socialist professional morality, to help workers strengthen their ability to resist spiritual pollution, and to help them endeavor to improve their attitude of service, to improve the quality of their work and service, and to wholeheartedly serve the people.

The circular demands: All prefectures, trades, and units must resolutely implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and with the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as their ideological weapon, they must adhere to the four basic principles. They must grasp the central link of wholeheartedly serving the people and must particularly pay attention to strengthening systematic education in professional moral duty, professional moral standard, and professional moral character. They must help workers prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution, help them firmly establish the idea of being them masters of their own affairs, and help them cherish their own work and respect other people's vocations. In conjunction with realities, all systems and all departments must put forward the contents and requirements of their own professional morality. The departments of commerce, service trade, railways, civil aviation, communications, electric power, posts and telecommunications, tourism, culture, public health, and parks must unfold emulation in service and in rendering meritorious service. They must do their own work well with the best attitude toward service. Education departments must conduct education on professional morality, such as cherishing students and setting examples, for teachers and workers. Party and government organs at all levels and mass organizations must serve grass-roots units and the masses, must overcome bureaucratism, and must enhance the quality of service and efficiency.

With a view to doing well in conducting education in professional morality, the circular demands: All units must do well in propaganda work and public opinion work. They must sum up and popularize the experiences of those which have achieved outstanding results in service work, and must commend them.

The education in professional morality is a long-term task. The circular demands: All places, all systems, and all departments must formulate the long-term plans for education in professional morality and the plan for education in professional morality in the near future. They must grasp it as regular and important ideological and political work. They must carry it out in conjunction with eliminating spiritual pollution, and strengthening education in patriotism, socialism, communism, and their outlook on life. They must seriously carry out inspection, supervision, summing-up, assessment, and comparison.

CSO: 4005/101

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN'S WANG DIAN ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK040550 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] In his speech given at the provincial CPC committee work conference this morning, Wang Dian, director of the Propaganda Department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that we must resolutely implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, strengthen the party's leadership, and eliminate spiritual pollution.

Comrade Wang Dian said that at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping once more seriously and sharply expounded on the party's tasks on the ideological front, analyzed the issue of eliminating diverse forms of spiritual pollution from the viewpoint of adhering to Marxist theory, and thus profoundly instructed us. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech can be applied entirely to our province's situation.

Wang Dian said that the construction of a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization was a fundamental task of the party on the ideological front. A socialist spiritual civilization not only cannot emerge spontaneously, but has to take shape and develop in the process of struggle. He said that over the past few years, we had followed the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and our party committees at all levels had actually strengthened their leadership over the ideological front. The work of the various departments on the ideological front, which includes propaganda, theory, culture, art, news, publication, TV and radio broadcasting, and popular culture, has also made marked achievements. The mental features of our cadres and masses and the general mood of our society have also developed in a healthy direction. This is the main aspect of our work, which must be fully confirmed. However, in our society and in the minds of some of our comrades, there is still a serious trend of bourgeois liberalization and serious theoretical and ideological confusion. These trends and confusion have even been aggravated in some spheres. They have corroded people's minds, corrupted the general mood of society, spread doubt about our party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, sapped and disintegrated people's morale in carrying out the four modernizations program, and shaken in every field the four basic principles to which we must adhere. In short, various kinds of spiritual pollution have already done serious harm to our cause of socialist construction. We must fully gauge and understand the serious results of spiritual pollution.

There are two modes of spiritual pollution on our ideological front: 1) The impact of undisguised anti-socialist corrosive thoughts and lifestyle--for example, various kinds of pornographic books, journals, and audio and video tapes and feudal and superstitious activities; and 2) erroneous thoughts with theoretical and artistic coloring.

There is serious spiritual pollution of both modes in our province. During the past few years, various kinds of spiritual pollution have clearly asserted themselves in many spheres. Many factors have contributed to the emergence of the spiritual pollution. The main factors are: 1. The remnant poisonous influence of the gang of four has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. In particular, the anarchist and out-and-out egotistic ideological trend spread by the gang of four still has considerable impact on our society and on the minds of some of our comrades and still attacking and fighting against the four basic principles with diverse forms of spiritual pollution.

2. Since the extinction of the exploiting class as a class, though class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in society in our country, it will continue to exist within a certain scope in our society for a long time and will possibly become acute in certain circumstances. In view of the essence of the spiritual pollution on the ideological front being a struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion and pollution and anti-pollution, this pollution is precisely the manifestation of class struggle in the ideological sphere under the new historical period. True, we cannot regard all erroneous thoughts as being of the nature of class struggle, but we must use the Marxist method of class analysis to correctly observe the phenomena of spiritual pollution on the ideological front. On the other hand, our failure to sufficiently educate our cadres and to adopt vigorous measures has displayed our weakness in exercising our leadership.

3. There are, moreover, some special circumstances prevailing in our province: 1) Our province is situated along the border, and the capitalist corrosive ideology and culture and foreign religious force across the border are all directly penetrating into and invading our area. 2) As international cultural exchange develops and tourist activities increase, the penetration of the bourgeois lifestyle and corrosive thoughts is unavoidable. 3) Certain erroneous ideological, philosophical, and art and literary trends at home will inevitably have a negative impact on this border province. 4) Because of our province's cultural backwardness left over by history and its special conditions of having many nationalities, feudal superstitious activities are more prominent and rampant than in the interior areas. This has given rise to a serious and complicated situation in our province's elimination of spiritual pollution.

Comrade Wang Dian said that according to the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Xiaoping's speech, at present we must make efforts immediately in the following aspects; 1. Through the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the four books fixed by the CPC Central Committee for study including "Required Reading for Party Members," we should enhance our level of understanding of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, profoundly understand the urgent necessity and great

significance of developing socialist spiritual civilization, strengthening our work on the ideological front, and eliminating various kinds of spiritual pollution. We must clearly understand the prolonged nature of the class struggle in the ideological field. We must also master and apply the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods in order to fight against various kinds of spiritual pollution. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the ideological front while exercising their leadership over economic construction. They should periodically discuss and study their work on the ideological front and assign fixed cadres to be in charge of this work. They should perfect the organizations in the various departments on the ideological front, strengthen their education among their cadres, improve their capability in resisting spiritual pollution, and more consciously, justly, and forcefully eliminate with a clearcut stand and satisfactory methods the spiritual pollution of remnant bourgeois and feudal ideology.

2. Among our broad ranks of cadres and masses of people, we should carry out in a widespread, deep, and continuous manner education in communism, socialism, patriotism, and collectivism centered on adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought and building a communism with distinguishing Chinese features. We should also strengthen the education among them in the necessity of adhering to the four basic principles. All comrades who are working on the ideological front must foster the communist world outlook, adhere to the correct direction of serving the people and socialism, and strive to make the best spiritual products for the people.

3. In order to eliminate spiritual pollution, we must immediately adopt the following measures: 1) We should combine the elimination of spiritual pollution with the work of cracking down on crimes. We should earnestly strengthen our management over audio and video tapes and resolutely and thoroughly confiscate all pornographic pictures and books. We should mete out severe legal punishment to major offenders who have manufactured, carried, and dealt in these tapes, pictures, and books. We should resolutely forbid any people from taking superstitions activities as their jobs. 2) We should earnestly rectify all the existing literary and art, theoretical, and popular scientific journals in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's instructions. We should resolutely ban any underground publications and suppress them as soon as they are discovered by us. 3) All professional artistic performance bodies should be reorganized in a guided and systematic manner in combination with the structural reform after we have made pilot projects of such reorganization. We should earnestly correct and overcome the tendencies of putting money first in everything and of regarding literary and art works as mere commodities and disregarding their social effects. We should encourage the creation of modern plays, improve the ideological and artistic quality of our literary and art workers, guarantee the quality of performances, and reiterate our prohibition of the performance of bad plays. We should encourage and develop the good work style of Urumqi ensembles and begin to embark on the path of revolutionarilization, nationalization, and popularization. 4) Among all our literary and art workers, we should strengthen education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and vigorously create conditions to encourage writers to go deep into life, uphold the banner of socialist literature and art, and make efforts to make our literary and art creative work

prosperous. We should strengthen our literary and art criticism and enhance our level of Marxist literary and art theory. Concerning the erroneous works that we have published and the unhealthy trends in our literary and art circles, we should develop conscientious and convincing criticism and self-criticism. 4) Our theoretical workers should further strengthen their own ideological construction in the fighting practice of developing socialist spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution. They should carry out training in a planned manner to develop their ranks step by step. They should sternly and conscientiously criticize erroneous theoretical viewpoints. We should strengthen the work of popularizing the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. 6) We should vigorously strengthen the cultural work among the masses in our urban and rural areas. We should continue to manage satisfactorily cultural clubs and centers and strengthen our work in developing libraries and museums. Our press, publication, and radio and TV broadcast workers must all enrich the content of their service for staff, workers, and peasants. At the same time, we should continue to strengthen our efforts in sorting out and researching the folk literature of minority nationalities, train their singers and artists, and develop healthy spare-time literary and art activities of the masses of people.

The educational workers throughout our province are a great force in developing socialist spiritual civilization. They should also cooperate with all other circles and perform their duties in doing the above-mentioned work.

Comrade Wang Dian said that, naturally, the work on the ideological front was indeed very complicated. We must make a sober estimation of the current situation. In doing our work, we must be firm and careful. It is still necessary to eliminate the influence of leftism, but on our ideological front at present, priority must be given to solving the problem of earnestly correcting and criticizing rightist tendencies and to thoroughly putting an end to our weakness and laxity. We should adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, make concrete analysis of concrete conditions, and persist in carrying out the struggle on two fronts. When we criticize the erroneous tendencies and thoughts among our people, we should always adopt the attitude of convincing people with arguments and implement the double-hundred policy.

Concerning the elements who are hostile to socialism and the criminals who have disrupted our social order by means of spiritual pollution, we must resolutely punish and hit them in accordance with the law. Thus, in our struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, we will surely be able to strictly distinguish between and satisfactorily handle the two types of contradictions, which differ in nature, and guarantee the smooth development of socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/101

SOUTHWEST REGION

OFFICIAL ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK071140 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] (Du Tianwen), director of the provincial culture department, said: The problem of eliminating spiritual pollution put forward by the CPC Central Committee is very timely and very correct. The literary and art workers must go into action and wage a vigorous ideological struggle against the phenomenon of spiritual pollution.

(Du Tianwen) pointed out: Since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, the situation in literary and art work in our province has been good and a large number of good and relatively good work and programs have been created. [words indistinct] The [word indistinct] program of the provincial singing and dancing troupe abroad was commended by the central authorities and met with good praise at home and abroad. However, the fact that the phenomenon of spiritual pollution still exists in the literary and art ranks of our province must not be disregarded. Some literary and art works run counter to the Marxist class viewpoint, disseminate the theory of human nature and humanitarianism of the bourgeoisie, pursue the so-called pure human nature, and so on. The number of such works is not large but they play the role of corruption which the masses cannot underestimate.

(Du Tianwen) said: In pursuit of box-office receipts, some literary and art organizations have pandered to the vulgar interests of a part of the audience and given performances of some programs which produce bad effects in society. Some literary and art workers have commercialized fine arts and laid stress on money. This runs counter to the literary and art workers' honorable title of the engineers of the souls of mankind.

(Du Tianwen) held: To eliminate spiritual pollution, it is essential first to overcome the leaders' state of weakness and laxity in literary and art organizations and to be bold in grasping all problems of spiritual pollution to the end. Literary and art organizations at all levels must go into action, organize literary and art workers to seriously study Marxist literary and art theory and the instruction of the central authorities on eliminating spiritual pollution, and use criticism and self-criticism as the weapon to wage a vigorous struggle against the phenomenon of spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/101

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING CPC MEETING CRITICIZES POLLUTION

HK060721 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The 5th Chongqing City CPC Committee held its 2d enlarged plenary session from 1 to 5 November, to convey and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee. The meeting demanded that all party members and leading cadres in the city respond to the Central Committee's call, actively take part in party rectification, stand in the forefront of the struggle against spiritual pollution, and be filled with confidence in winning new victories in socialist modernization.

City CPC Committee Secretary Wang Qian conveyed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the important speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the session. Deputy Secretary Liao Bokang and Standing Committee member (Liu Wenquan) respectively spoke on party rectification and opposition to spiritual pollution.

The session held: The Central Committee decision on party rectification has concentrated the wisdom of the whole party and specifically laid down the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for this party rectification. It is fully capable of ensuring that party rectification work can be carried out in a correct and smooth way. At present, we must first study well this document and grasp the ideological and theoretical weapon, to lay the foundation for party rectification.

The session held: Resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution is a current urgent task on the ideological front. The essence of spiritual pollution is to disseminate decadent and moribund ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and lack of faith in the socialist and communist causes and party leadership. The party organizations at all levels must put opposition to spiritual pollution in an important place on their agenda, strive to correct tendencies of rightism, weakness, and laxity, and solve problems of spiritual pollution on the ideological front.

CSO: 4005/101

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN GENERAL EDUCATION INVESTMENT--Recently, the Sichuan CPC Committee and the provincial government decided to increase the proportion of investment in general education. In addition to original educational funds for this year, the province allocated in October an additional sum of 20 million yuan in special general education funds. A decision has also been made that in the next 5 years, an increase must be achieved each year in special funds allocated to improve school conditions. [Summary] [HK011350 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 83]

SICHUAN CATHOLIC MEETINGS END--The second meeting of the third committee of the Sichuan Provincial Patriotic Catholic Association and the second meeting of the first administrative committee of the Sichuan Provincial Catholic Church concluded in Chengdu on the afternoon of 31 October. Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Tian Bao, member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Vice Governor Luo Tongda attended the meetings to extend greetings. [Summary] [HK011350 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 83]

GUIZHOU INTELLECTUALS MEDICAL SERVICE--In order to improve the medical conditions for middle-aged intellectuals in Guizhou Province, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Construction Bank have recently appropriated investment of 1 million yuan for capital construction projects of public health facilities in the province. This amount will be spent on hospitals mainly for middle-aged intellectuals and on modern medical equipment. The money has been appropriated to the hospital under the Guiyang Medical College, the Provincial People's Hospital, and the first and second hospitals of the Guiyang College of Chinese Traditional Medicine. [Summary] [HK021503 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83]

CSO: 4005/101

COMMENTARY EXAMINES BEIRUT BOMBINGS

OW280644 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two separate bombing attacks, 1 minute apart, killed some 240 American and French soldiers in Beirut Sunday. The incident shows once more the nearly impossible task of restoring peace and unity to the embattled Lebanon. A previously unknown group called the Free Islamic Revolution Movement has claimed the responsibility for the predawn attacks on the American and French barracks.

The Israelis suspected that the Syrians were behind the bombings, while U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said circumstantial evidence implicates the Iranians. Both speculations are not far-fetched. Syria does not want to see a peaceful settlement in Lebanon. Withdrawal of the multinational peacekeeping force would ensure the continued chaos in Lebanon.

Iran, which has no direct stake in Lebanon, hates the U.S. nonetheless. France's decision to supply Iraq with five modern jet fighters equipped with modern missiles could be motive enough for Iran to pick on the French paratroops in Beirut.

The attacks could also be the work of any of the factions hostile to the Lebanese Government of President Amin al-Jumayyil. In their eyes, the multinational peacekeeping force stands in their way to grabbing more power for themselves in the tangled Lebanese situation. If the attackers' objective is to drive out the multinational peacekeeping troops, they would be disappointed for the shorthaul.

Washington announced right after the attacks its determination to keep the Marines in Lebanon; and replacements for the killed and wounded Marines left the United States barely 24 hours after the bombings. The French also reacted in a similar way. President Mitterrand even visited Beirut to underscore his support for the paratroopers. Paris ruled out the withdrawal suggestions as irrelevant. In the long run, however, the bombing attacks may force the U.S. to review its policy vis-a-vis Lebanon. The attacks could have the same effect as the Tet offensive mounted by the Viet Cong which turned the American

Congress and the public at large against the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Although there was no immediate call for the withdrawal of the Marines from Beirut, many U.S. congressional leaders reacted to the bombing attacks with dismay and frustration. Many demanded an explanation and an investigation and a new look at the policy that sent the Marines there.

In the uneasy weeks and months ahead, the U.S. Marines will continue to face the danger of being attacked. Another incident of similar magnitude will certainly strengthen President Reagan's critics in Congress in revoking the War Powers Act and demanding an immediate pullback of the Marines contingent from Lebanon, no matter what the consequences may be.

While there is no use crying over spilled milk, the United States and the three other nations which sent the peacekeeping troops to Lebanon should greatly step up security measures to protect their respective contingents. Considering that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut had been bombed in similar fashion before, adequate precautions should have been taken by the peacekeeping forces. The fact that such attacks could be repeated shows the laxity of security measures on the parts of the U.S. Marines and the French paratroopers.

CSO: 4000/72

TAIWAN

SPOKESMAN ON MAINLAND DIPLOMACY, CANADIAN TIES

OW290635 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, 29 Oct (CNA)--The Government of the Republic of China holds the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in high esteem for its efforts and contributions in the promotion of peace in the Middle East, and wishes next November's Arabian nation's summit a success.

Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pointed out at Friday's routine press conference that Saudi Arabia, under the wise leadership of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, has been dedicating itself to promoting peace in the Middle East region, and has made admirable achievements.

Wang said the Government of the Republic of China wishes to see the forthcoming Arabian nation's summit to be held in Riyadh a success, so as to obtain a long-lasting peace not only for Lebanon but also for the whole region.

Answering questions about the Beijing regime's plot, Wang warned that the Chinese communists are playing "two-faced diplomacy", aiming at burying the capitalist system and communizing the whole world.

Wang pointed out that Chao Tzu-yang has reiterated Beijing's policy of maintaining a stable development of relations with the United States and seeking normalization of relations with the Soviet Union at the same time. It is playing "two-faced diplomacy" trying to benefit from both sides.

The spokesman called on the free world "to recognize the deceitful face of the Chinese communists" and not to maintain any illusions about them because they intend to bury capitalism and to communize the world.

Wang also said on the occasion that the Republic of China appreciates the traditional friendship between people of the ROC and Canada, and is willing to improve substantive ties between the two nations.

The recent visit of a Canadian parliamentary mission to the ROC for the national day celebrations has special significance for the improvement of Sino-Canadian relations, Wang said.

CSO: 4000/72

HONG KONG CASE JUSTIFIES TAIWAN'S ACTIONS

OW270035 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, 26 Oct (CNA)--Following is a commentary, the Hong Kong lesson, aired by the Broadcasting Corporation of China on Tuesday.

"Dr Y.S. Tsiang, secretary general of the Kuomintang Central Committee, told a delegation of overseas Mongolians and Tibetans in Taipei last week that what has happened in Hong Kong serves as a good explanation for Free China's refusal to enter into negotiations with Beijing.

Said Tsiang, "We are not being stubborn in consistently rejecting Beijing's olive branch. What has happened in Hong Kong proves our point."

The Kuomintang official was referring to Hong Kong's confidence crisis and the resulting chaos since London started negotiations with Red China over the colony's future.

The value of the Hong Kong dollar has dropped 30 percent this year, share prices have halved and the price of real estate has plummeted, all because the six million residents in Hong Kong are worried that Red China may take over the prosperous colony even before the 1997 deadline.

If the Republic of China was to enter into negotiations with Beijing, worse could happen. Besides capital flight, economic collapse and mass emigration of technocrats and intellectuals in general, there would be even political chaos and social upheaval.

One may say that Beijing is very generous about the terms of surrender. The people in Taiwan would be allowed to keep everything they have, including even their own armed forces.

However, Beijing has also made it clear that the 18 million Chinese in Taiwan would have to accept Beijing's sovereignty and let the communist represent them in the international community.

In other words, the Chinese communist leadership is telling the people of Free China that they can go on enjoying what has been denied their brethren on the mainland after they lay down their arms.

Who would believe that? The people of Hong Kong do not trust Beijing's promises because they know Beijing's record of keeping promises and what life under communist rule means.

The government and the people of the Republic of China understand the Chinese communists even better. They have had over 60 years experience in dealing with the communists and are thoroughly familiar with Beijing's tricks. Even the [words indistinct] Dalai Lama has learned the consequences of placing trust on Beijing's pledges. Didn't Mao Zedong make the same promises to the Tibetans as Beijing is offering to Free China before sending his troops to their peaceful land in 1951?

Ask the Tibetans today if they are happier than they were before being "liberated" by the Chinese communists and one will understand why the residents of Hong Kong are extremely jittery these days and why the Republic of China is "stubborn" in rejecting Beijing's Trojan Horse.

CSO: 4000/72

TAIWAN

CNA REPORTS PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

OW261358 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Oct (CNA)--Dr Han Lih-wu, standing member of the Sea Lanes of Communications (SLOC) study group of the Republic of China, today called on free nations in Asia and the Pacific to jointly study the SLOC security problems.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the three-day Tokyo conference on Pacific SLOC security at Hotel New Otani, Han said to counter mounting military threats from communist nations, especially that from the Soviet Union, the joint study is necessary.

He warned the free world not to cherish an illusion that communist China is a counterbalance to the Soviet Union.

More than 50 senior naval personnel, scholars, and diplomats from eight Pacific nations, including the Republic of China, are taking part in the three-day conference which opened at 9:30 a.m.

The conference is jointly sponsored by the Strategy Research Center (SRC) of Japan and the Japanese SLOC Study Group (JSLOCSG).

Shin Kanemaru, former chief of the Defense Agency, presided over the opening meeting.

Other countries represented include the United States, South Korea, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and host Japan.

Han led a nine-member Republic of China delegation to Tokyo Monday. Among the Chinese delegation were Lin Chin-sheng, former communications minister; Vice Adm Ko Tun-hwa, director of the Society for Strategy Studies; and Vice Adm Kuo Chung-ching.

Alexis Johnson, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, also spoke at the opening session.

Admiral Ko presented a report on the SLOC security problems in the Northeast Asia and the Northwest Pacific in an afternoon session.

The SLOC conference was inaugurated at San Francisco last September. Representatives from Australia and ASEAN nations are attending the conference for the first time in Tokyo.

CSO: 4000/72

PROBLEM OF BUREAUCRACY DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHI-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 164, Sep 83
pp 74-75

[Article by Yin Huimin [3009 1920 2404]: "Bureaucracy and Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] In the course of economic development in a socialist state, two quite obvious problems arise: the emergence of bureaucracy and the continued existence and growth of the disparity among incomes that are the result of the monopolization of power. Mao Zedong's socialist revolution was mainly a series of measures that were aimed at resolving these problems. Bureaucracy and the disparity among incomes were problems in the realm of socialization, but this certainly did not show that Mao was only concerned with the problems of socialization. According to Mao's scheme, resolving the problems of socialization would simultaneously arouse a new social force that would spur on economic development. This was why he believed that "grasping revolution" would "promote production."

This article intends to discuss the problem of bureaucracy.

It is true that bureaucracy is a common failing of a socialist system, but, generally speaking, the more backward the level of industrialization of a state in its revolutionary period, the more severe the problem of bureaucracy would seem to be in the future. In this respect, the backgrounds of the Russians and Chinese revolutions were undoubtedly alike. Their economies were similar in that agriculture was the dominant factor, 80 percent of the work force was in the rural areas, and industry was in the initial stages of development. The working class accounted for a small proportion of the population, there was still no awareness of class consciousness, and Marxism's so-called class for itself had yet to take shape. Under these conditions, a question naturally arose: how could a socialist revolution be carried out while the social forces of production had not reached the level necessary to bring about socialism? Even if the grab for power was successful, how could socialism be practiced? This question not only perplexed the Marxist theoreticians of the "Second International," it has always been a topic of endless debate in the Soviet Union.

Lenin's solution to this problem was to take the road of extreme heroism, by which a few awakened intellectuals were depended upon to organize a party that would represent the interests of the proletariat. This party would lead the masses of workers and peasants, imbue them with class consciousness, arouse them to struggle for power, and by "revolutionary" means reach the "certain cultural level" that was required to practice socialism. (Right up until his death, Lenin adhered to this viewpoint while criticizing the comments on revolution of N. Sukhanov, the "petty Bourgeoisie-democratic element.")

However, extreme heroism's corrupt practice lay in its own form of organization, which rejected the democratic process. A very short time after the party of extreme heroism obtained political power, the outcome of which was absolute power, there inevitably emerged a dictatorial, autocratic bureaucratic apparatus. Prior to the October Revolution, Luxemburg pointed out that Lenin's centralist viewpoint concerning party organization was tantamount to taking the organizational principles of the Blanquist Conspiratorial Clique and mechanically applying them to the social democratic movement of the working masses. Not long after the October Revolution, Kautsky, too, predicted from a different viewpoint that under autocratic conditions the Russian revolution would produce a rising bureaucratic exploiting class that could not be compared with the better government officials of the czarist era. (This was the harbinger of Djilas' theory of the "new class.")

If it is said that extreme heroism was the "original sin" of the Bolsheviks, that in the forms of organization the CPC, too, could not avoid this "original sin." In addition to stemming from this "original sin," another factor that spurred on the CPC's problem of bureaucracy was that in the early 1950's the tactics for development of the Soviet model were adapted to the economy. The Soviet model was a command style model. The starting point for economic management was centralized control, with the policymaking body of the Central Committee assigning command targets to the production units from above by way of the departmental system. The raw materials, technology and equipment required by these units were centrally allocated and transferred by the higher authorities, and the materials or commercial departments had a monopoly for the purchasing and marketing of the products that were produced.

What this management system relied on were the departmental system's administrative decrees. It could maintain from above vertical relationships between each department and enterprise, but there was a lack of horizontal coordination and contacts at each level. This not only caused a lack of efficiency in the areas of product distribution and supply of materials goods, which easily caused a waste of manpower and time, but it also formed a rigidly stratified bureaucratic apparatus. Commands from above applied much pressure to raise quotas at each level, which smothered the possibility of consideration and flexible reform by measures suited to local conditions. The demands of centralized control naturally encouraged the tendency toward absolute power, which was manifested in the management cadres' senior official attitude and special privilege mentality. In addition, in order to protect their own interests, they wantonly tampered with data and altered results, which affected the function and efficiency of the feedback system that a planned economy relies on.

Marxism certainly does not regard bureaucratic government as an "independent entity." According to Marxist theory, the state is the manifestation of the will of the ruling class. The personnel who are responsible for administration and economic management depend upon the ruling class for their existence. They belong to the category of nonproductive labor, are frequently without property, and for their subsistence completely rely on the surplus value brought about by productive labor. Nevertheless, they serve the interests of this social ruling class, namely, the bourgeoisie. In view of this standpoint, bureaucracy is one manifestation of alienation in a class society. In the process of the transition to communism after the proletarian revolution, the problem of bureaucracy was the same as other phenomenon of alienation in the "prehistoric age" (namely, before the socialist era), and would naturally wither and fade away along with classes and the state.

Marxist theory does regard bureaucracy as a historical phenomenon that exists temporarily, but in a socialist state the actual situation is quite different. Under the centralized management system of a planned economy, the number of people who engage in nonproductive labor not only increases, it increases greatly. Moreover, the tendency toward absolute power causes bureaucracy to become a severe problem that seems to exist forever. Of course, the political scientists in a socialist state will only admit that bureaucracy is a phenomenon that exists temporarily. They attribute it to the effects of the vestigial ideology of the bourgeoisie, but they will not admit that it is the inevitable outcome of the state capitalism system of ownership.

Yet, they must admit that bureaucracy indeed hinders economic efficiency. In confronting this thorny issue, the general trend of reform in a socialist state has been, on the one hand, the readjustment of planning and the market's proportional relationship in the economic structure, the restoration of the market mechanism, and the expansion of the scope of the function of the law of value. On the other hand, economic management authority has been decentralized and the factors of the advantages of management cadres at each level have been recognized, as well as the clash over the advantages that arises from this. Proceeding from this realistic situation, a set of reward and punishment measures have been adopted that combine benefits with responsibility, and they have been used in eliminating the corrupt practice of bureaucracy.

In Mao's view, this mode of reform was an intolerable revisionist way, since restoring the market mechanism was tantamount to taking a step backward toward capitalism, and considered the means of "buying out" the bureaucrats' interests also ran counter to the original intentions of the socialist revolution. Mao's attitude toward bureaucracy was that he placed it in the scenario of how to prevent "capitalist restoration." Since bureaucracy was one of the manifestations of class society, its existence was reflected in the cadres' bourgeoisie ideology that had yet to be completely eliminated. Mao's basic stand was that he believed that in this long historical stage in the socialist society class and class contradictions still existed, and that there still existed the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, as well as the danger of capitalist restoration, so the problem of bureaucracy could not possibly be only a

temporary phenomenon. This would in the meantime explain the necessity of "uninterrupted revolution." To acknowledge and comply with the reform of the factors of private interests not only would prevent the goal from being attained, it would instead encourage in the cadres the bourgeoisie ideology. Thus, Mao believed, the correct way was to "overcome selfishness and foster public spirit," remould ideology, foster socialism's "new man," and rely on the inner restraint of communist morality to eliminate bureaucracy. His ultimate goal was a "China with 600 million sages." This idea, obviously the same as the political state that was pursued by the traditional Confucianists, was full of idealism.

According to Mao's scheme, the basic way to resolve the problem of bureaucracy was to remould the cadres' ideology, of which a specific measure was to require that they participate in labor. In this respect, the "May Seventh Cadre Schools" that were set up in each region throughout the country to commemorate Mao's "May Seventh" directive brought into play this type of function. The distinguishing feature of the "May Seventh Cadre Schools" was the "three ways" and "one goal" used in educating the cadres. The "three ways" were: 1) repudiate revisionism and rectify work styles, study and learn; 2) participate in collective productive labor in the capacity of common laborers; 3) work in a production team to temper oneself. The "one goal" was that their world outlook had to be remoulded. The "May Seventh Cadre Schools" adopted the method of rotational training, and in addition to conducting standard in-service rotational training of cadres, short courses were also offered for grassroots cadres in rural areas. The method of rotation was adopted for working in a production team, where cadre school students were sent to production teams to practice the "five togethers" (eat, live, study, work and discuss together). Speaking of specialized cadres, however, the training method required a long-term leave from their jobs, which undoubtedly affected vocational work. Cadre school students in general still received their wages from their former units, and even if they were sent to rural production teams to practice the "five togethers," their wages remained unchanged. In the end, this method of purely remoulding the "mind" obtained huge results, but it was also quite a problem. Among the cadres, the prevalent attitudes toward attending cadre school were those of "Taking it easy," "becoming cultured," and "disguised unemployment," yet the government had to take on the added financial burden. Cadre schools whose environments and conditions were poor frequently became sites for victims of factional infighting.

According to Mao's scheme, a large group of new cadres had to be trained while the older cadres were being remoulded. These were the so-called "successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution." The actual method was to promote new cadres from the masses who rose in rebellion, while simultaneously reinstating at their posts a few cadres in power whose mistakes were rather minor or who were known to be repentant, and then allow them to join the revolutionary committee in the capacity of revolutionary leading cadres. As a new systematic structure, the revolutionary committee was in theory an administrative organization that was of a democratic nature and one that could prevent bureaucracy, but in fact the committee overlapped in personnel matters with the party committee that was reinstated later.

This still constituted an organ of absolute power. Most of the representatives of the masses who were leading members did not have the real power that came with holding concurrent posts. The so-called democratic election of the revolutionary committee was an election in name only. The procedure that was devised by the leading members was certainly not a ballot election in the form of the Paris Commune. The party committee got a few representatives to rig the election, and after the party committee examined the results, it reported to the higher authorities and requested their approval. Since leading members of the party committee overlapped onto the revolutionary committee, it was actually tantamount to a covert appointment.

The real problem was this: without the strength of external restrictions, what could ensure that cadres in power would not become corrupt bureaucrats? On the one hand, Mao's strategy for an actual difficult situation was that he wanted to carry out reform, hoping that the power of inner restraint would be instilled in the cadres' minds. On the other hand, however, he was unwilling to break through the "system" to seek the protection of an external system. Next, it appears that Mao believed that so long as new blood was added to the leading groups at all levels and successors were assigned who possessed communist morals, then as time went by the spiritual complexion at the leadership levels would be altered. So, during the 10 years beginning with the cultural revolution up until his death, the work of promoting new cadres to the leadership levels was continuously and actively pursued without interruption, and what was ultimately relied on to distinguish between the old and new ideologies was support of or opposition to Mao's line. This work was very successful at the Central Committee decisionmaking levels and at communes below the county level, brigades, and other grassroots units. At the leadership levels in provinces, cities, and districts there was a rather low proportion of new cadres to replace the older ones. However, once the new cadres replaced the older cadres, the struggle for power continued unceasingly, and the problem of bureaucracy was still not resolved.

Mao's failure lay in his firm belief that the emergence of bureaucracy had nothing to do with a socialist system (strictly speaking, it was a state capitalist system), so there was no need for him to resolve this problem by transforming the socialist system. To use the terminology that is currently in vogue on Taiwan, Mao's reform was after all "reform within the system," not "reform of the system."

Adhering to the principle of "dictatorship of the proletariat" was equivalent to affirming the party's predominant position. In this scenario, there was no way to build up the strength of external restrictions, and the problem of bureaucracy could only be solved by relying on the example of inner morality that Mao proposed or the means of "buying out" that Mao loathed.

Lacking external institutional guarantees and placing hope on the example of inner morality was like the traditional Confucianists' longing for each and every ruler to become a capable minister, which was only a distant, vain hope.